



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

period men of national significance were developed. Dr. Thompson has not developed this idea extensively but has gone perhaps as far as the facts would warrant. He has wisely refrained from the sweeping generalization which historians are constantly tempted to make.

The study is most significant for Indiana. Our party history is almost a counterpart of that of Illinois. Indiana had its Jennings as Illinois had its Edwards; Indiana had its experience in Internal Improvements backed up largely by the Whig party, but really a non-partisan movement; the Indiana Supreme Court was attacked by politicians at the same time as that of Illinois. The author's description of the Harrison Campaign if a few names were changed would do for the campaign in Indiana. The charge of scandal against Clay and Adams was made in one state the same as the other. Indiana had the same conflict between the northern and southern parts of the state, though not so acute as in Illinois. The opposition to Jackson and Van Buren crystallized into the Whig party in Indiana about the same time and in about the same way as in Illinois. The Jacksonian party in 1824 found its strongest weapon in denouncing officeholders. The Whig party was evidently much stronger in Indiana as early as 1832 and certainly in 1836 conducted a well organized campaign carrying the State.

The study is a good one, well written, based on what seems sufficient data. The wide use of the newspapers of the period is especially to be commended. Above all it is encouraging to see such men as Dr. Thompson devoting their time to the history of the middle period of the West. It is certainly one of the most profitable fields in our history for investigation.

THE December *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society* of Philadelphia has the first section of the journal of Reverend Father Marie Joseph Durand. It was translated from the French and edited by Ella M. E. Flick. In 1803 a group of French Trappists, refugees, came to America to establish a foundation. In 1805 Father Joseph joined them. They decided not to locate in America and returned to France at the time of the Restoration. Father Joseph lingered in the West till 1820, when he too returned. The journal published in the *Records* is his official report made on his return to France.

IN the *Indianapolis Medical Journal* for January, the editor, Dr. A. W. Brayton, very kindly calls attention to the work of the Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Magazine of History. No men in the state have better opportunities for learning of valuable historical materials than the physicians. The Historical Society belongs to no class or profession and would gladly avail itself of any and all possible assistance.

THE *Attica Daily Tribune* of January 26, 1916, contains some local traditions concerning Scott's attack upon the Indians of the Wea Towns in 1791. These traditions are to the effect that a battle was fought on the hills opposite Attica at the same time Scott destroyed the Wea Towns. It is suggested that this may refer to the battle between Colonel John Hardin and the Indians. In his official report General Scott says he detached Colonel Hardin with sixty men to attack some villages to his left—that is, down the river. Hardin executed the order but after Scott had driven the Indians from the Wea Towns he received word from Hardin that he had found more Indians than he expected and was hard pressed. Scott was five miles west of Lafayette.

THE *Plainfield Messenger* of January 27, 1916, contains the first of a series of papers by Mrs. Clara Vickrey on the development of transportation in Indiana from pioneer times down to the present.

THE *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society* for January has a brief biography of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston of Kentucky. He was a leading editor and politician after the war. He was the son of Senator Josiah Stoddard Johnston of Louisiana and the nephew of Albert Sidney Johnston. The Johnstons were a Connecticut family yet most of them fought on the Confederate side during the Rebellion. Col. J. S. Johnston was adjutant on the staff of General Breckenridge. The biography is by George Baber. The *Register* also contains a copy of the "Boone Records" from the manuscripts of the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania; and a very entertaining account of the visit of Burr and Blennerhasset to "Chaumiere," the country seat of Col. David Meade.

"THE Story of the Burnett Family" is told by J. Wesley Whicker in the *Attica Ledger* of January 28. The Burnetts were French

half-breeds who took sides with the Indians in their struggles with the white people. They were allied by marriage with the Kickapoos. It is said that they planned an ambushade for Harrison's army in 1811, as it should cross Pine Creek, but that they were circumvented by Zachariah Cicot, the half-breed guide of Harrison, who led the army back from the Wabash ten miles to make the crossing. Tradition has it that Abraham Burnett commanded the Kickapoos at the Battle of Tippecanoe, and that his father and oldest brother were killed in 1791 in Scott's attack on the Kickapoos.

The Story of Zachariah Cicot, the French half-breed scout who guided Harrison to Tippecanoe in 1811, is told by Mr. Whicker in the *Attica Ledger* of January 21, 1816. Cicot seems to have been the first settler in Warren county.

THE *Princeton Clarion-News* of Dec. 25, 1915, contains reminiscences by Col. G. R. Stormont. The story of the Nachez storm and that concerning the ravages of the smallpox are interesting reading.

AN article by Herman Rave of New Albany in the *Indianapolis News* of January 22, deals with the work of Christian Post and other Moravian Missionaries among the western Indians before the Revolution.

REV. EDGAR F. DAUGHERTY, pastor of the First Christian Church of Vincennes, delivered a series of addresses on the Early History of Vincennes. The first of these appeared in the *Vincennes Commercial*, December 10.

THE *Vevay Reveille* of December 9 does the *Indiana Magazine of History* the honor of republishing entire Miss Knox's History of Vevay which appeared in the September number. The editor forgot to give the magazine credit, however. Credit ought to be given inasmuch as all matter in the magazine is copyrighted.

THE January *History Teacher's Magazine* has an article by Professor S. B. Harding on "The Nature and Method of History."